Intelligencer
H65

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VIII. WEDEASONY, MARCH 7, 1827. No. 368.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being anxious to remove into the country, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him by account, to call and settle with him by note or otherwise.

Wm. D. Murphey.

Feb. 14. 65—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken a room at the house of Maj. James Allison, where he is prepared to execute any kind of writing, such as posting Books, drawing Deeds, Bills of Sale, and almost all instruments of writing: all of which will be executed with neatness and despatch and on as cheap terms as could be expected.

G. W. Bruce.

Hillsborough, 6th Feb. 1826. 64—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Henry Crutchfield, deceased, at November term of Orange County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

John Crutchfield,

Administrator.

Feb. 7. 64—3w

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

DAVID KYLE

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received, at his Store in Hillsborough, a full supply of India, British, French, German, & American

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Glass & Queens Ware,
Shoes & Boots, of every description,
Fur Hats, Leghorn & Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

The many advantages he has in procuring his Goods, enables him to offer, at all times, every new, fashionable and desirable article on the lowest terms.

Country merchants are invited to come and examine his assortment, as he is determined to sell every article for a very small advance.

Hillsborough, Feb. 21. 66—

Proposals for Publishing

A Semi-Weekly Paper.

At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

The object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican american citizen. As these are based on the public *will* and regulated by the public voice, "that will and that voice to be *righteous* must be *enlightened.*"

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go farther; the improvement of his own state, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from the newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us, and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow-citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings, and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

☞Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Monday, Feb. 19.

In the senate, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, the woollens bill was taken up. Mr. Berrien moved to refer it to the committee on finance. After some discussion, this motion was rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill to the committee of manufactures, with instructions to amend it so as to make the duty on raw wool equal to the highest duty imposed on woollen cloth. This motion was discussed and rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to prohibit the importation of foreign wool, after the 1st of January, 1828; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Mr. Reed moved to recommit the bill for an inquiry and report, whether the duties imposed be prohibitory: lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Other motions were made and rejected, when the bill was, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, postponed to, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday. Mr. Rowan presented resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, approbatory of the objects of the Colonization Society. The Senate resumed the bill providing for the trial of land claims in several states and territories. Mr. Johnson, of La. moved an amendment, which was discussed at great length.

In the House of Representatives, the military appropriation bill was again discussed, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in. Mr. F. Johnson resumed his observations on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and had not concluded when the speaker arrested the discussion. The house took a recess from about 5 o'clock until 7. In the evening the house took up the bills establishing sundry post roads, and regulating the post office department, which were passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 20

In the Senate, the reconsideration of "the bill providing for the trial of land claims in the states of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified," was resumed, the motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky still pending. After considerable debate, the motion was carried. The bill, after further discussion and amendment, was reported to the senate.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. F. Johnson continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, but he had not concluded when the discusion was again arrested by the speaker. The house then took up the bill making appropriation for the military service, and the house was engaged the whole of the day, until 9 o'clock in the evening, on the clause making an appropriation of $30,000 for surveys connected with the subject of internal improvement. The appropriation was ultimately agreed to by a vote of 101 to 67. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, the bill to amend the act regulating the post office department, was read twice, and referred. Mr. Johnston called up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. The measure was opposed, as superceding the woollens bill, which was a special order, but was carried—ayes 26, noes 19. Mr. Smith of Md. offered a substitute for the bill reported from the committee of commerce, and supported the proposition at great length. Mr. Silsbee replied, in a speech of about two hours, to Mr. Smith, and defended the views of the committee.

The House of Representatives passed the bill establishing sundry post roads, and the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the service of the navy, which, with some amendments moved by the committee of ways and means, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. F. Johnson finished his observations in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Houston obtained the floor for to-morrow to speak in reply.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

In the Senate the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1827, was read twice and referred. Two hours was spent in the consideration of executive business. The consideration of the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great-Britain was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Md. to strike out the whole bill, after the enacted clause, and to substitute other provisions, still pending. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment to the amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Houston spoke at some length in defence of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded when the speaker again arrested the discussion. The bill making appropriations for the Indian department, and the bill making appropriations for fortifications, severally passed through committee of the whole, and were reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill making appropriations for the navy was read a third time and passed.

Friday, Feb. 23.

In the Senate, the bill, from the other house, making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, was read twice and referred to the committee on finance. The consideration of the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, still pending. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Smith, and in support of the bill as reported. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which, after much discussion, was agreed to —Ayes 32.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was suspended by a discussion which took place on the report of the select committee, appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session; and this discusssion remained unfinished, having been arrested by the speaker, in consequence of the expiration of the hour.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on a bill making appropriations for the erection of barracks, storehouses, &c. a bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and a bill making appropriation for the library; all which bills were reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Peter, referring it to the committee on the library, to consider the expediency of purchasing the Medals belonging to General Washington, which have been advertised for public sale.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

In the Senate, the report and resolution from the select committee on French spoliations prior to the year 1800, was taken up, and postponed to Tuesday and made the order of the day for that day. The colonial trade bill was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause and to substitute other provisions, still pending. The discussion was continued with great animation, by Messrs. Smith of Md., Barrien, Van Buren, Woodbury, Johnston, of La., and others. Mr. Smith's motion was then carried—ayes 29, nays 19.

In the house of Representatives, Mr. Houston concluded his remarks in support of the resolution of Mr. Saunders, the rule having been suspended which confines the discussion on motions and resolutions to a single hour. Mr. Wright rose in reply, when the speaker put an end to the discussion. The bills which had passed through committee on the preceding day were then read a third time and passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road. As this bill was reported, it contained a provision regulating the tolls, and appropriating 45,000 dollars for the repair and preservation of the road. Mr. Barney moved a substitute for this bill, which merely appropriated $50,000 for the repair of the road, and left the disputed question as to the power of congress to erect toll gates, and collect tolls in the states, until next session. This was adopted in committee, but in the house the appropriation was reduced to 30,000 dollars. The substitute was supported by all the friends of the bill, and by some who are opposed to the erection of toll gates: and there is no doubt that this compromise, by preventing a long discussion of constitutional power, ensured the passage of the bill through the house. The house came to a resolution to take a daily recess from 4 to six o'clock, during the remainder of the session.

VICE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

From among the documents accompanying the report of the committee of investigation on the appeal of the Vice President, we select the following:

DEPOSITION OF MR. BARBOUR

Colonel Gratiot the Superintendent of the public works at Old Point Comfort, invited proposals for sundry articles wanted in the construction of those works. Among others, 16,000 perches of stone were submitted to the lowest bidder. Elijah Mix was the lowest bidder; Howes Goldsborough the next. Colonel Gratiot, according to his limited powers, was obliged to recognize Mix as the person entitled to the contract, subject, however, to the final sanction of the Secretary of War. Goldsborough presented himself at the Department, about the 23d December, (for the day is not particularly recollected) to insist on his being entitled to the contract: first, on the ground of the great superiority of his stone, and their particular fitness for the works, and, secondly, on the notoriously bad character of Mix, which, he urged, rendered him unworthy of the countenance of the government. As no official information had been received from Col. Gratiot, no step could then be taken. I stated to Mr. Goldsborough, that the rejection of the lowest bidder involved a delicate responsibility, both to the public and the individual rejected; that I had, in a few strong cases, rejected the lowest bidder, on the ground of his unworthy character; and that I should investigate maturely the objections he had urged, and, if I found sufficient reasons, I would do it in Mix's case.

The Monday or Tuesday thereafter, Saterlee Clark called upon me, at my dwelling. He stated that he had heard that Mix was seeking to obtain another contract from the government, that he was satisfied, after the perusal of a letter from Mix to him, I would be of an opinion, that he was not entitled to such attention from the government; and thereupon, he took from his pocket the letter of Mix, and commenced reading. So soon as he had reached the part implicating the integrity of Mr. Calhoun, I interrupted him, by saying, that it must be a foul calumny; Clark replied, that he so considered it, and that, under that impression, he had brought the letter for the purpose of convincing me of the baseness of Mix; and, he added, if you give him countenance, you will be just as liable to the same imputation. He stated, that I might either at once, return him the letter, or, if I preferred to keep it, for the purpose of being more fully satisfied, that he would call upon me at the office for it—As I was just setting out to the office, and expected to meet the rival parties for the contract, I retained it. On arriving at the office, after perusing the report, made some years since, of the House of Representatives, and the accompanying documents, on the Rip Rap contract, among which I found evidence of Mix's having been indicted for forgery and his flying from the prosecution. I called in Gen. Macomb, to inquire if Col. Gratiot had yet been heard from; being answered in the negative, I told him of this letter, and that I was so well convinced of its being an unfounded calumny, that he would consider Mix's offer as not to be regarded, and, of consequence, to accept Goldsborough's; and that he might state, that my decision was founded on Mix's bad character, to Colonel Gratiot, and the parties concerned. The papers from Col. Gratiot were not received till Thursday.

I heard on Wednesday morning, from Maj. Nourse, that one or more copies of Mix's letter were in circulation, and I think he added, that he had seen it, and had heard that the original had been shown to me. I explained to him to what end it had been presented to me. About 4 o'clock, on that day, the board of Commissioners on the Navy Hospital Fund, composed of Mr. Rush, Mr Southard and myself, being in session in my office, a note was sent me from Maj. Nourse, submitting the propriety of sending Mix's letter to Mr. Calhoun. The idea of taking such a step had not occurred to me.—Considering it an unfounded calumny, and the source from which it came as unworthy of notice, and the sentence which I myself had passed on the author, these considerations, when I was called to decide on the question submitted, brought my mind at once to the conclusion, that it would be indelicate to Mr. Calhoun, as it might imply that I thought some explanation necessary. But, lest my views might be incorrect, I took counsel of Mr. Rush and Mr. Southard, both of whom promptly expressed a coincidence of opinion with me; and it was agreed by all, that, as Clark had not applied for the letter, it ought to be returned to him. Accordingly, the next morning, the first thing I did, was to enclose it and send it to Clark, thro' the Post Office, before leaving my own house. To the Committee, and to all who know me, it is unnecessary to state, that the copy or copies of this letter, alluded to above, had been taken before the letter was put in my possession, and that none were permitted by me, and the fact is adverted to only to protect me from the inferences of the malignant.

After my reaching my office on Thursday, Gen. Floyd called, to say to me that he, in common with some other of my friends, had been pained to hear a rumour that Mix and Clark had filed, by letter, serious charges at the Department against Mr. Calhoun, they being of opinion, that I ought either to have burnt it, or sent a copy to Mr. Calhoun; upon which I gave him the above narrative, with which he said he was relieved on my account, and satisfied. He suggested the propriety of my stating, on paper, the facts This, I told him, I thought unnecessary; but asked him to communicate them to Mr. Calhoun, or to any other person he might think proper. I stated to him furthermore, that I would see him at my own house that evening, and that I was willing to state, of course, that a misrepresentation of the facts, as far as I was concerned, might make necessary. The General wrote me in the evening that, on his getting to the house, he found the Phoenix Gazette, containing Mix's letter, in the hands of some of the members; and, in consequence, he had made no communication to Mr. Calhoun. Most anxious to have my conduct fairly represented, and fearful that the ear of Mr. Calhoun had been abused, I sent, early on Friday morning, for Col. Richard M. Johnson, a friend to us both, and requested him, as soon as his convenience would permit, to see Mr. Calhoun, and give him the history of the transaction as detailed above. He readily consented, and proceeded, as he informed me, immediately to his lodgings, where he complied with my request; when Mr. Calhoun replied, that he was entirely satisfied with my conduct in the whole affair.

After this I saw with surprise, that Mr. Calhoun had stated, in his communication to the House, that charges of a serious character against him, had become in some degree official, by being placed among the public records, and had become the basis of an official act at the War Department; when, in truth, the letter of Mix to Clark never was among the records, nor was ever intended by me to be placed among the records; when no change was made by Clark, in consequence of Mix's letter, but, on the contrary, as avowed by himself, to fix the crime of calumny on Mix, which was predicated exclusively on the innocence of Mr. Calhoun: for his innocence made Mix's crime.—Nor was any official act of the War Department based on the charge; but the falsehood of the charge, united with other imputed crimes, induced me to reject Mix, as unworthy of any connection with the government. And I solemnly aver, that, in receiving this letter, and, in short, that every act of mine, in this whole affair, was guided by an exclusive eye to the public interest, and in rejecting Mix's proposals, as I thought, by a due regard to the moral sense of my country, that, from the first moment of hearing the charge, I thought it a calumny, and coming from the quarter it did, unworthy of any man's notice. The declaration of Mr. Calhoun, made to Col. Johnson, of his entire satisfaction with my course, and, indeed, self respect, forbid me from applying to myself any of the inuendos in Mr. Calhoun's communication to the House: yet, as the world may infer from the communication, that they have a bearing against me, I think it proper

to add, that any such imputation will constitute a calumny.

DEPOSITION OF MR. JOHNSON.

Richard M. Johnson, a Senator of the U. States from the state of Kentucky, appeared before the committee, was sworn, and testified as follows:

Immediately after breakfast Friday morning, Governor Barbour, Secretary of War, sent a messenger to my room with a request to come to his house, if convenient, without delay; if not convenient, he would call at my room. I, without delay, went to his house; he informed me that he wished to state his conduct and proceeding relative to the charge which had been made against Mr. Calhoun by Mix; that I might see Mr. Calhoun, and, as a mutual friend, give him the facts in detail.

I heard what Governor Barbour had to say, and then went to the lodging of Mr. Calhoun. Colonel Hayne of the Senate was present. I told Mr. Calhoun that Gov. Barbour had requested me to call on him, and explain the course he had taken in regard to the charge aforesaid. He was then busy in folding up and sealing some letter, which I presume was the one he directed to the Speaker of the House on the subject. I stated to Mr. Calhoun that Gov. Barbour had been presented with the letter of Mix, by a Mr. Clark, making the charge aforesaid; that upon reading the letter he came to the part which made the charge against Mr. Calhoun; that he, Gov. Barbour, told Mr. Clark, that he had no doubt that the charge was a base calumny against Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Clark replied, that he believed so likewise; and it was with a view to present Mix as making this foul charge, to prove him unworthy of the confidence of the Department, and therefore, should not obtain a certain contract for which he was then the lowest bidder; and stated, that if he could make such a charge against Mr. Calhoun, he might make the same against him, Gov. Barbour. This was urged, as I understand, by Clark, to have the proposition of Mix for the contract rejected—that he requested Mr. Clark to leave the letter with him, that he might look over it, as he was also examining some other papers which made charges against Mix, showing him unworthy of confidence; that in examining the papers alluded to, he found charges of such a character against Mix, that, connected with his charge against Mr. Calhoun, he had no hesitation in rejecting his proposals, although the lowest bid, as unworthy of the confidence of the Department. Governor Barbour stated, that he understood that some friends of his and [illegible] thought that he ought to have retained the letter and advised Mr. Calhoun of it, or, that he ought to have sent the letter to Mr. Calhoun; upon that subject, he stated, that, believing the charge false, and not entitled to any credit, he did not think that it was worthy of such consequence or notice, and that, moreover, he feared that he might insult the feelings of Mr. Calhoun by giving such serious importance to the charge, and in order to wash his hands of the whole affair, he had returned the letter to Mr. Clark under cover, and rejected the proposals of Mr. Mix, upon the grounds aforesaid, that he was unworthy of confidence and public trust, upon the ground of this charge against Mr. Calhoun, as well as other infamous charges against said Mix. I think it was the charge of forgery; and he hoped Mr. Calhoun knew him too well to believe that he should for a moment suppose he was capable of acting in any way to give countenance to such a slander against him. I communicated in substance these facts to Mr. Calhoun, who, without hesitation, said he believed Governor Barbour incapable of a design to do him injustice in the case, and acquitted him, as I understood, of any wish to injure him in this respect, by giving the least countenance to the charge aforesaid.

Question by Mr. Clarke.—Did you hold this conversation with the Vice President before he made his communication to the House?

Answer.—I did. It was the morning of the day, and before he made the communication to the House.

Question by Mr. Campbell.—Did Mr. Calhoun, when you called on him, speak of the publication in the Phoenix Gazette of the 28th of December? If he did, what were his observations?

Answer.—I do not recollect of having any other conversation with him than that I have related. We did not go into any detail in relation to the publication.

Question by Mr. Wright.—At the time you made the communication to Mr. Calhoun at the request of Governor Barbour, did he speak on the subject of the Mix contract? And if so, relate what he said.

Answer.—I do not recollect that he said a single word respecting the Mix contract. We entered into no detail. My object was single and identical, viz. to show him that Gov. Barbour had acted honorably towards him. Upon satisfying Mr. Calhoun on that subject, we had no further conversation; in fact, I talked and said nearly all that was said; and that I have related as nearly as I can.

Question by Mr. Wright.—Have you any knowledge of any contract entered into in behalf of the United States by the War Department, in which he was in any way interested, or in the profit of which he participated?

Answer.—I never have; and I should be sorry to know or believe such a thing of him or any other man who has ever filled that Department, or ever will fill it. I have had a great deal of business with him during his whole term of service, as the agent, or rather friend, of army contractors; and I say, that I believe he is a man of as much integrity as any on earth.

Question by Mr. Clarke.—Had you been informed by any person, before the publication of Mix's letter in the Phoenix Gazette, that the said letter would appear there, and by whom were you so informed?

Answer.—I never did know or hear of the existence of such a letter, until it was published.

Sworn to and subscribed this 4th day of January 1827.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES AND GEORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

SIR—I received this afternoon from Lieut. Vinton, your letter of the 29th ult. and read within the same hour both it and the copy of it as published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. No room was left to mistake the meaning of this dispatch.—Lieut. Vinton announced himself in an introductory note, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, as the Aid of the Commanding General; and you are sufficiently explicit as to the means by which you propose to carry your resolution into effect. Thus the military character of the menace is established, and I am only at liberty to give to it the defiance which it merits. You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I feel it to be my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty of Georgia, and all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages, whose cause you have adopted.

You have referred me for the rule of my conduct to the Treaty of Washington, which, like all other treaties, which have received the constitutional sanction is among the supreme laws of the land," and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect, "by all the means under his control." In turn, I take the liberty to refer you to a Treaty of prior date, and prior ratification, concluded at the Indian Springs, a copy of the proclamation of which under the sign manual of the President, I have the honor to enclose. On a comparison of dates, the President may think proper to remind the Congress that the old grant claims preference of the new, and that when vested rights have passed, the old treaty, like the old grant, has preference of the new.

You have deemed it necessary to the personal safety of Lieut. Vinton, to impose on him the injunction of profound secrecy, in the execution of your orders, whilst you cause to be published at Washington the very instructions which disclose those orders and enjoin that secrecy, and which in fact reached this place by the public prints even before Lieut. Vinton had an opportunity to deliver your dispatch. You mistake the character of the people of Georgia—Officers of the United States, engaged in the performance of their lawful duties have only to deport themselves as gentlemen, to find the same security and protection in Georgia, as under the aegis of the government at Washington.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, G. M. TROUP.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

ORDERED, That the Attorney and Solicitors General of this State, in every instance of complaint made of the arrest of any surveyor, engaged in the survey of the lately acquired territory, by any civil process, under the authority of the Government of the United States, do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice either by indictment or otherwise the officers or parties concerned in such arrestation as offenders against the laws and violators of the peace and personal security of the public officers and citizens of this State—That they give professional advice and assistance in their defence against any prosecution or action which may be instituted against them as officers in the service of the state, and that they promptly make known to this Department their acts and doings in the premises. It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this state, having competent jurisdiction of the same, to be aiding and assisting and enquiring into the cause of every such arrest or detention as aforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party as by law he may be entitled to receive.

By the Governor,
E. H PIERCE, Sec'y.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

ORDERS.

The Major Generals commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions within their respective commands to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of this state. Depots of arms and ammunition central to each Division will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief,
JOHN W. A. SANFORD.
Aid-de-Camp.

The following statement of the cause of the differences at present existing between the United States and Georgia, is extracted from the Speech of Daniel Webster in the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. when the subject was again brought forward and it was finally determined to refer it to a select committee. *Trenton Federalist.*

"In the year 1825, a certain treaty was made by the United States with the Creek Indians, at a place called the Indian Springs, by which certain lands were ceded to the United States, which lay within the territory of Georgia. Had nothing prevented this treaty from going into effect, in September, 1826, these lands, pursuant to an agreement between Georgia and the United States, would have become the territory of Georgia. But previous to the period assigned for this treaty's taking effect, for reasons which are known to all the House, and which consisted chiefly of the dissatisfaction of a large part of the Indian tribe, which were one party to the treaty, and who complained that those who negotiated the treaty were not duly authorized so to do; a new treaty was formed, the very first article of which declares, that the former treaty, made at the Indian Springs, was entirely annulled and done away.

This is the point which the gentleman in his statement seemed to Mr. W. to have wholly omitted, and it was certainly a most important point in the case now. The claim now brought forward and insisted upon by Georgia, if he understood it, was, that this first treaty, had the operation to vest the title of the lands then ceded, in the State of Georgia, and that the nullification of this first treaty, which afterwards took place at Washington, and formed the first article in the treaty of Washington, could not, and did not have the effect to divest Georgia of the title to those lands. That, said Mr. W. is the question. It may certainly be a very grave question—a question of great moment, respecting which, I shall not be in any hurry to give my opinion.

Now, that is the Georgia side of the question. The United States' side of the question is different. The United States' Government, on its part, contends, that the second treaty does annul the first; that the parties who made it had power to annul the first treaty: that by express terms, it is annulled, in every section, clause, and article of it; and that therefore there is no title in Georgia to any lands not embraced within the new treaty. On this ground the Government of the United States was called upon to enforce this treaty, which was the law of the land according to the pre-existing statute law. And what is that law? That whenever citizens of the United States shall interfere, whether as trespassers or as surveyors, to run lines on lands guarantied to the Indian tribes by treaty, the United States shall resent such infractions of treaty stipulations, and shall punish such persons as offend against them. Now, by the last treaty with the Creeks, this protection of the United States was guarantied to the Creek Indians, respecting all their lands lying beyond a certain line. The law of the United States, in so many words, provides distinctly for this case.

The State of Georgia, by its constituted authorities, acting on their ground of construction, and directly in the face of the second treaty, (whether rightfully or not I shall not now attempt to decide,) sent their surveyors over that line, with orders to survey the lands as pertaining to Georgia. The Creeks immediately called upon the United States to fulfil the guaranty of protection contained in the 14th article of the treaty of Washington. Georgia proposes to maintain her surveyors by military force, and the United States, on the other hand, is called upon by the Indians to maintain the faith of a treaty with them. This is a state of things deeply to be regretted: it is regretted by none more than me. But, regretted or not, that is the question at issue. It is plain that if Georgia considers herself called to maintain her surveyors by force, and the United States' Government considers itself called upon to maintain the treaty by force, there must be a collision."

FAMILY FLOUR,

IN barrels and half barrels, for sale by
R. L. COOK.

Feb. 14. 65—3w

A LIST OF CASES decided at December Term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, A. D. 1826.

William Falls and others v. Hugh Torrance and James Keer, Admrs. from Iredell. In Equity. Decree according to the Report of the Clerk and Master of Iredell, except as to the interest on the hire and profits of negroes, which question is reserved for further consideration.

Pilgrim L. Williams v. Micajah Ricks and others, from Nash. In Equity. Bill dismissed without costs.

Micajah Ricks v. Executors and Legatees of Rowland Williams, from Nash. In Equity. Interlocutory order of the Court below reversed. Referred to the Master to take an account.

William Bryan and others v. the Executors and Trustees of Moses Griffin, from Johnston. In Equity. *Curia advisare vult.*

William Croom, Executor of Bryan Whitefield, v. William Herring and wife, and others, legatees, from Lenoir. In Equity. Order of reference renewed, by adding the Clerk of this Court, to the Commissioner chosen by the parties.

Robert H. Wynne and wife v. Peyton R. Tunstall, from Halifax. In Equity. Decree for the complainants.

Leroy Stowe v. the heirs and devisees of Nathan Ford, dec'd. from Lincoln. The interlocutory order of this Court ordering a partition of the lands reserved, and the cause remanded to the Superior Court of Lincoln, with instructions to make partition.

Fanny Simms and Saml. Allen v. Creswell Key and others, from Rockingham. In Equity. Decree according to Report.

Joseph Davidson, Treasurer of Public Buildings v. George Robinson, appt. from Iredell—Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

William Drew, Attorney General and others v. Theophilus Hunter, from Wake. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual with costs.

Sarah Green v. William Croom, Guardian, and William Branton, from Greene. In Equity. Remanded to the Court below, with leave to take further testimony.

Elum M. Johnson v. Charles Carson, appellant, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Superior Court arrested.

Governor, to the use of County Trustee v. William Barr and others, from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

State Bank of North Carolina v. Henry Hunter's Executors and others, appts. from Edgecombe. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Doe on demise of F. Taylor and others v. Mary Saunders, appt. from Onslow. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John Morehead v. Eustace Hunt and others—and same v. same—from Rockingham. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual, and contract set aside upon the complainant's reconveying the Lot in dispute, by deed of conveyance, to be approved of by the master of this Court.

William Hughes v. Eustace Hunt and others, from Rockingham. In Equity. Injunction dissolved and bill dismissed with costs.

Thomas Alston v. Stephen Outerbridge, from Franklin. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual upon the complainants reconveying to the defendant's trustee whatever interest he may have derived under the deed from Fenner to him, and surrendering possession.

Jonathan Stephens v. Laban Jones from Cumberland. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Joab Alexander v. John B. Hutchinson from Iredell. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

John Howell v. Martin Elliott, appt. from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

Branch Collins v. Peter Porter, Executor of Cader Collins, from Wake. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account, and report to the next term.

John Nesbitt v. Hugh Montgomery's Ex'rs. from Rowan. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account of the consideration money, with interest, up to the present time—deducting the war interest.

Jonathan Cheshire v. George Bose & others, from Rowan. In Equity. Bill dismissed, with costs, except as to the costs of the widow, who pays her own.

John Dick v. Allen Stoker and others, appts. from Montgomery. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Ambrose Nelson v. Bird Evans, from Rockingham. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John B. Earle v. William Dickson and C. M'Dowell, admrs. appts. from Burke. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

John Farrar v. Philip Alston, from Chatham. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Whilip Sturdivant v. William Sturdivant, from Halifax. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account.

Archibald Fagan v. Arthur Newsom, from Davidson. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and new trial granted.

William Moreesy and wife v. David Bunting, sen. from Sampson. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Sarah B. Carter v. Solomon Graves, appt. from Caswell. Appeal dismissed.

John Shamborger, appt. v. Alexander Kennedy, admr. from Moore. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed—Rule to set aside the nonsuit discharged.

Margaret M'Donald v. Kenneth Murchison, from Moore. Rule to set aside nonsuit made absolute.

Redmon Crumpler and others, appts. v. the Governor to the use of the State, from Wake.—Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Henry Williams v. Daniel Wood, appt. from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John L. F. Kirk, and others v. T. D. Watts, ex'r. and Josiah Turner, &c. from Orange. In Equity. Bill dismissed with costs—each party paying their own costs.

Josiah Turner and Thomas D. Watts v. Cape Fear Navigation Company, and others, from Orange. In Equity. Ordered that this cause be remanded to the Court below—it having been removed to this Court prematurely.

Pasqual P. Ashe v. Cape Fear Navigation Company, from Orange. In Equity. Same Order.

Child and Clancy v. Cape Fear Navigation Company, from Orange. In Equity. Same Order.

Josiah Turner v. Samuel Childs, ex'r. from Orange. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

A. L. Gomez, v. A. Lazarus, from Cumberland. In Equity. Decree of Sale.

Dempsey Taylor v. Ham and Zealous Taylor, from Nash. An abated suit—*scire facias* to the Defendants to show cause wherefore they should not pay costs. "Ordered that each party pay their own costs."

STATE CAUSES.

State v. Pender Weeks and Wm. Beggs, appts. from Edgecombe. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

State v. Jim, a negro slave, from New Hanover—Judgment arrested.

State v. Curtis Orrell, from New Hanover.—Judgment arrested.

State v. Robert H. Mollier, from Buncombe.—Ordered that a Subpoena *duces tecum* issue to the Clerk of the Superior court.

State v. James K. Brown, from Granville.—Judgment of the Superior court affirmed.

A new trick.—A respectable physician in New York was stopped lately by a person who wished to pay him a dollar, which he had been good enough to lend him some time previous. The doctor did not recollect of his having lent the money, but being assured he had, and the man pressing the payment, he gave the change for a three dollar bill. Upon examination the bill proved to be counterfeit.

War in Texas.—By a passenger in a steam boat from Natchitoches, we learn that two actions have been fought in Texas between the Fredonians and Mexicans, in both of which the former claim the victory. Of the first fight we have no details. The last is said to have occurred on the 4th of this month, at the town of Nacogdoches. Some 70 or 80 Mexicans having advanced on the village, they were met by about 40 Fredonians, who soon routed their foes, killing 4 and wounding ten of the Mexican soldiers.

Accounts from Austin's settlement stated the people to be about equally divided for the Fredonians and Mexicans. As, however, the former were the most noisy and violent, it was thought they would take all the authority into their own hands.

N. Orleans paper.

It is estimated that 400 steamboats now float on the warters of the United States.

CITY
CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, Philadelphia, south side, two doors above the Red Lion Hotel,

HAS received by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of super Blue, Black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres, of Sheppard's, Hurst's and other Manufactories; Valencia, Toilonett, Marseilles, Silk, Cut Velvet, and other Vestings; all of which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of Linen, Muslin, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, fancy and plain Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, &c.

Merchants and others visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

G. W. Farr.

Philadelphia, March 6. 68—tf

FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Liberia to the 6th December, have been received at the Office of the American Colonization Society, affording authentic intelligence of the prosperous state of the Colony, its increasing extension and usefulness, and of the pacific disposition of the natives.

Though the rainy season had been unusually protracted, yet the Colonists were never more healthy. Factory Island, and a large district (unlimited on one side) of the Grand Bassa country, has been attached to the Colony. A large public house had been built on Factory Island, by the former proprietors, for the use of the Colonists, and it was in contemplation, immediately to begin the settlement of that Island, by establishing two respectable families there. The agent had also obtained the grant (rent free) of an indefinite tract of country, lying between the two Junk rivers, 35 or 40 miles to the leeward of the Cape. A new town, for recaptured Africans, had been founded on the Stockton, two and a half miles below its junction with the St. Paul's; which is the third settlement begun on the creek.

To the leeward of the Gallinas river, all the country authorities have entered into a solemn engagement, neither to dispose of any part of their territory to any other foreigners, nor to suffer their establishment amongst them. One of the boats, the frames of which were sent out in the Indian Chief, had been completed more than a month, and was found to be of the most essential service to the Colony. By means of their small armed schooner, the Agent was able to hold communication the more readily with the various parts of the Colony, and to protect the Colonists from the depredations of the pirates in the cost.

Twelve public establishments, including three new fortifications, were going forward; and additional emigrants were looked for with the greatest anxiety—buildings for whose reception were expected to be in readiness by the middle of January. The Colony enjoyed the most profound tranquility with all the tribes of the country; the last season had been abundantly productive in rice; and "never were the settlements (say the letters) in so favorable a state for the reception of a large addition of emigrants as at the present moment."—Teachers and books are much wanted; trade was properous, and rapidly increasing. Mr. Hodges, Boat Builder, from Norfolk, had died, and his loss was sincerely deplored for his piety and usefulness.

Mr. Ashmun, the Agent of the Colony, had recovered from a long and severe indisposition.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Natchicothes, Jan. 23, 1827.

By gentleman just arrived from Col. Austin's settlement, Texas, we are informed that Governor Saucedo has arrived there from St. Antonio, with one hundred and fifty Mexican troops, on his way to Nacogdoches, to suppress the insurrection which exists there. On the arrival of the governor at Colonel Austin's settlement, he called on the Colonel to know what part he inteded to act, when Colonel Austin informed him that he should act on the part of the Mexican government, and at the request of governor Saucedo, immediately called a meeting of the Alcaldas in the settlement, who unanimously resolved to support the Mexican government in opposition to the "Freedominions!"

Immediately after the conference with Colonel Austin, the Empresato for the district, and the Alcaldas of the same district, gov. Saucedo sent commissioners to Nacogdoches, to treat with the insurgents (or Freedominions! as they term themselves,) for a reconciliation. On the arrival of the commissioners at Nacogdoches the insurgents refused to hold a treaty upon any consideration, unless the Mexican government would acknowledge them "Free and Independent"!

We have not been able to ascertain what measures the governor would adopt, as our informants left the district previous to the return of the commissioners. *Courier.*

Unparalled Expedition.—A Grist mill was put in operation in this village on Monday last, which had been built in twenty-one days! In that time (which embraces a great proportion of the severe cold weather) the lumber used in constructing it was taken from the forest—a building respectable as to size and workmanship, erected—the stones brought from a distance of 100 miles—a dam constructed, and the mill put in successful operation. *Lockport Obs.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 7.

Vice President's Appeal.—The documents accompanying the report of the committee of investigation on the appeal of the Vice President, are too voluminous for publication in our limited columns. From among them, however, we have selected the depositions of Mr. Barbour and Mr. Johnston, which will be found in our proceeding pages. The report of the committee, which we have already published, acquits the Vice President of even the *suspicion* of having participated in the profits of any contract formed with the government through the department of war, as alleged by Mr. Mix. These affidavits will, in our estimation, as fully acquit the administration of any participation in the infamy of Mix, for the purpose of "hunting down Mr. Calhoun," as has been alleged, and is still reiterated, by some of the opposition prints. The Richmond Enquirer seems to think that all our public officers should be like Cæsars wife, not only chaste, but free from suspicion; but it may be questioned whether, so long as political prejudices are indulged as at present, an administration could be formed of sufficient purity to protect them from the shafts of malice or the insinuations of designing demagogues.

United States and Georgia.—In our columns of to-day will be found a letter from the governor of Georgia to the secretary of war, characterized with more than usual intemperance. It is extraordinary enough that the governor of Georgia should assume such an hostile attitude towards the general government, but it is still more extraordinary that he should find apologists in most of the prints in opposition to the present administration. We have in vain examined the message of the President for the "outrage and insult" to the state of Georgia, which could justify the course adopted by her governor—and equally vain has been our endeavor to find where he assumes "the character of a Roman dictator, and threatens her with implicable vengeance." We hope the sons of Georgia will *always* be "too proud to be driven like dogs;" but we would also hope that they will be too honourable to wish to trample on the rights of others, or to bid defiance to the laws of the land.

But what has been the course adopted by the President, of which so much complaint has been made? This is it:

"I have concluded, after full deliberation, to have recourse on this occasion, in the first instance, only to the civil process. Instructions have accordingly been given by the Secretary of War, to the Attorney and Marshall of the United States in the District of Georgia, to commence prosecutions against the surveyors complained of as having violated the law, while orders have at the same time been forwarded to the agent of the United States at once to assure the Indians that their rights founded upon the treaty and the law, are recognized by this government and will be faithfully protected, and earnestly to exhort them, by the forbearance of every act of hostility on their part, to preserve unimpaired that right to protection, secured to them by the sacred pledge of the good faith of this nation."

And what have been the threats, which justifies the governor of a state to rise up in the attitude of rebellion, and endeavor to foment a civil war? Can they be found in the following?

"In the present instance, it is my duty to say, that, if the legislative and executive authorities of the state of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territories secured by a solemn treaty to the Indians, *and the laws of the union remain unaltered*, a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the executive of the United States to *enforce the laws*, and fulfil the duties of the nation, by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge."

In all this, what has the President done, farther than to resort to the "ordinary agency of the judicial tribunals?" What does he say, more than it is his duty to perform? Should he cower at the gasconade of an intemperate governor, justly would he be chargable with a pusillanimity unworthy of the chief magistrate of the union—basely would he betray the high trust reposed in him, which requires that he should impartially administer the laws of the land.

But "the temper and purposes" of the governor of Georgia have not been now for the first time disclosed. They have been manifest in every step which he has taken in this unpleasant business; and in our view, have betrayed a dereliction of principle which we had hoped would not have found apologists in this enlightened age.

On the publication of the documents and testimony connected with the report of the committee in the case of the Vice President's appeal, Major Vandeventer, chief clerk in the war department, was removed from office, and Major Charles Nourse appointed his successor.

Gaming.—A bill has been passed by the legislature of Maryland, to punish gaming with fine and imprisonment. The former law made it a penitentiary offence, and consequently it was seldom enforced.

Another Warning!—A man by the name of Major Griffin, died in this city, on Wednesday night last, from the effects of intemperance. Some person at one of our tippling houses (those pests of society) gave him, as we learn, a quart of liquor, on condition he would drink the whole at one time. He succeeded in getting it down, and soon after fell into a profound sleep from which he never awoke! *Register.*

Claims of American Citizens—The amount of claims filed in the Department of State, on the Governments of France, Naples, Holland and Germany, for illegal captures, spoliations, confiscations, &c. exceeds fifteen millions of dollars—others are supposed to exist which have not been transmitted to that department.

New Jersey.—The amount of the state tax to be raised in New Jersey the present year is thirty thousand dollars, one third of which, ten thousand dollars, is desiged for the School Fund.

Hayti.—A letter from Hayti of Dec. 15th informs, that the government has formed an advantageous commercial treaty with England, and has declined giving France the advantage of half dutics. It is conjectured by some, that Baron Makau will visit the island with considerable force.

French Colonization.—A project by M. de Case, is now under consideration in France, for Colonizing about 10,000 square leagues of French Guayana; from which, if carried into affect, great advatages are expected.

New Fashions.—It is said, in the New Hampshire Statesman, that it is becoming fashionable in the country *thereabouts*, to pay the newspaper printer punctually; should it become fashionable *hereabouts* also, the printer would be released from a load of cares, and consequently be better qualified to cater for his readers.

Petitions are getting up in England for a prohibition of the use of steam engines.

Indian and Bear.—The Montreal Courant relates that an Indian Squaw suckled a young Bear, which she had caught, weaning her child for that purpose. The cub became in a short time very fond of his nurse, and would search her out among the crowd.

M. Poletika, late Russian embassador in this country, has been appointed by the Emperor to "the inspection of all the civil authorities in the government of St. Petersburg." The object of this appointment is said to be the better administration of justice.

Robbery.—The porter of the Bank of Kentucky lately robbed the Bank of about 3000 dollars. He was promised his liberty if he would make a confession. He is now at large to commit new depredations.

The Russian American Company are fitting out an expedition to explore the western coast of North America, towards the Frozen Sea, and to Hudson's Bay, for the purpose of adding to the discoveries which have been made by Capt. Parry and Capt. Franklin.

Government has ordered a vessel of war to proceed forthwith to the eastern coast of Columbia, for the protection of American citizens and property, in case of need.

Government has issued orders that the vessels of war of the U. States on the West India station, shall occasionally visit the ports of the Republic of Hayti.

The dwelling-house of J. W. Cross of Strongsville, Ohio, with its contents and his youngest child, (a lovely little daughter,) was lately burnt.

A Shocking Occurrence.—On the 26th ult. Lewis F. a child about 14 months of age, the son of Capt. Mathias Stover, Botetourt Springs, Va., at play with his brother Charles, about two years old, wandered within the circle of a bark mill near the house, while the manager had stept out, and by some means not distinctly known, poor Lewis got thrown down by the horse, or fell across the pathway of the bark breaker—a stone that at least weighed 1500 pounds; which rolled over his breast. Charles screamed and sprang before the horse, and prevented its passing over him the second time; his alarm was heard by a little girl near, who ran to the spot and took up the child a lifeless corpse.

Nine buildings situated on the west side of Division street, N. York, were destroyed by fire on the 21st ult.

More Indictments.—A bill of indictment was yesterday brought in by the Grand Jury against Abraham Duvall and his associates, for conspiracy to defraud. This is the case of the checks lately issued upon the Jefferson County Bank, in imitation of the bank notes—purporting to be from the Franklin Manufacturing Company. *N. Y. Pap.*

We are informed (says the Hunterdon Gaz.) that the Grand Jury last week found bills of indictment against nine individuals charged with conspiracy to defraud the State Bank at Trenton, which, as every body knows, made a terrible explosion some time ago, and that they will probably be bound over to answer to the charge at the circuit court in this place in May next.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church held in Petersburg, February, 1827:

James River District.

LEWIS SKIDMORE, P. E.

Richmond City—Shockoe Hill, George W. Charlton—*Old Town*, Wm. Hammet.
Williamsburg—Wm. W. M'Clun.
Gloucester—Rufus Ledbetter.
Hanover—Robert Williamson, William S. Peyton.
Culpeper—S. B. Sikes, Henry Speck.
Columbia—Jessee Lee, John W. Watson.
Charlottsville—Moses Brock, Richard D. Meriwether.
Amherst—William H. Starr.

Meherrin District.

Hezekiah G. Leigh, P. E.

Lynchburg—Caleb Leach.
Petersburg—William A. Smith.
Bedford—Joshua Leigh, John A. Miller, John Barly.
Buckingham—James Reid, T. R. Brame.
Greensville—Wm. Leigh, R. R. Minor.
Mecklenburg—Philip Anderson, James Smith.
Brunswick—James McAden.
Amelia—George W Nolly.
Chesterfield—S. D. Tompkins, Charles P. Moorman.

Neuse District.

THOMAS HOWARD, P. E.

Newbern—Thomas Crowder.
Raleigh—Bennett T. Blake.
Raleigh Circuit—George W. S. Harper.
Trent—Wm. Jones, John Carson.
Topsail Inlet—Samuel Harrell.
Beaufort and Straits—Irvin Atkinson.
Black River—Wm. B. Moss.
Tar River—James W. Bell.
Haw River—Benton Field, T. Barnum.

Yadkin District.

PETER DOUD, P. E.

Granville—James W. Dunahay.
Franklin—Henry Alley.
Yadkin—George Stephens.
Iredell—Christopher Thomas.
Salisbury—John C. Ballew, William N. Abington.
Guilford—Rufus Wiley, Thomas Mann.
Banister—Henry Evans.
Caswell—William Holmes.

Norfolk District.

HENRY HOLMES, P. E.

Norfolk—Joseph Carson.
Portsmouth—Daniel Hall.
Princess Ann—John Panabaker, Benjamin Edge.
Sussex—Joseph Carle, Welson Barclift.
Murfreesborough—William J. Walker.
Gates—James Day, Isaac Soule.
Suffolk & Surry—James Morrison, Benjamin Devany.
Camden—Thompson Garrard.
Edenton & Elizabeth counties—Abraham Harwell.

Roanoke District.

GEORGE A. BAINE, P. E.

Roanoke—Curtis Hooks, William M. Schoolfield.
Washington & Plymouth—John Kerr.
Albemarle Sound—David Roberts.
Maitamuskeet—Thomas Miller.
Banks & Island—Robert F. Baily.
Neuse & Pamlico—Simeon Norman, J. D. Holstead.

Numbers in Society last year, Whites 21725—Colored 7847. Present year, Whites 22801—Colored 8567. The increase of Members this year has been 1795—11 persons were regularly recommended and admitted on trial to the Ministry—8 Ordained Deacons, and 3 Elders. Among other resolutions the Conference passed the following:

That every Preacher in this Conference be requested to make a collection on the 4th of July next in aid of the American Colonization Society. That they discountenance by precept and ample, the pernicious, but too common practice of buying or dealing in Lottery Tickets. The first Fridays in May and October next were set apart to be observed as days of Fasting and Prayer, in the bounds of this Conference. A Constitution for the contemplated College to be established in the Virginia Conference, was adopted, and each Minister authorised to use his exertions in obtaining subscribers for this purpose. Previous to the adjournment of this body, the venerable Bishop M'Kendree addressed them in a very affectionate and feeling manner.—He expressed his gratitude for the restoration of his health in answer to so many prayers, and for the increase of the members, and labors of the preachers, with their success the past year. He then concluded with an exhortation to holiness, to diligence in their sacred office—they were laboring extensively as Missionaries of the Cross, and should persevere in their holy calling.

During the Session of the Conference, our town has been alive with visitors, which this interesting occasion has called together. Crowded and attentive congregations have constantly been present at public service by day and night. On Sunday last, the Ordination of Deacons and Elders took place at the Methodist Church, Bishops Roberts and Soule officiating; and the pulpits of the other denominations, having been politely offered, they were occupied by the Methodist Clergy on the same day. From the zeal and pathos mingled with ardent piety and scriptural knowledge manifested in the many discourses delivered, we cannot but hope that the labors of these faithful servants, will leave a lasting and beneficial impression behind them.

One of the last acts of this body was a unanimous vote of thanks to our citizens for their hospitality and attention to its members—to the clergymen of other denominations for the use of their pulpits—and to the Masonic Fraternity, for the occupancy of their commodious room.

And now these laborers in the Gospel are departed—they have left to us their prayers and their blessings; having no abiding city here, like the primitive Apostles, they go from place to place preaching the Word—nor can we on our part but wish them God's speed in their holy work, which maketh men alike fit for the trials of earth, and the reward of heaven.

The time of the next Conference was fixed on Wednesday the 27th of February, 1828, to be held in Raleigh, N. C. *Pet. Intel.*

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 22d of February, Mrs. JANE GIBSON, widow of A. Gibson, deceased, aged 70 years. She bore her affliction with great christian patience and resignation. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for almost forty years, and the great importance of the christian religion was displayed and exemplified in her life and death.

[Communicated.

In Franklin county, on the 24th ult. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, after a distressing illness of thirteen days, which he bore with patience; observing, that he was perfectly resigned to the will of his Maker, and that death was no terror to him.

In Oxford, on the morning of the 6th inst. Miss EMILY D. SNEED. In the death of this young lady a large circle of relatives and friends have been made to feel the transitory nature of even the dearest objects which bind us to this world. But the remembrance of what they have lost, is greatly oveboalanced by the consciousness of what she has gained. She died as she had lived, in humble reliance on the merits of her Saviour, and at peace with herself, with the world and with her God. Her sufferings, which were extreme, were borne with the patient resignation of one who rejoiced to suffer as to do the will of God. Her loss will be felt, not only by her family, but also by the church of which she was a member; for it may be truly said of her, that according to the measure of her abilities, she did all that she could for the cause of God, in that sphere in which Providence had placed her. *Register.*

SERGEANT PATRICK TURNER.

On Sabbath evening, the 18th ult. was consigned to the grave, all that was mortal of PATRICK TURNER, long known to the citizens of Philadelphia, by the definite designation of "THE OLD SOLDIER." In the revolutionary war, he had been a sergeant of cavalry, and had served under LA FAYETTE, whose notice of him at Philadelphia, on his visit to the United States, came like balm upon the old soldier, La Fayette instantly recognizing and naming his companion in arms. The tokens of his warfare, his coat, his dragoon cap, and his trusty sword, he would not part with, but with honest exultation displayed them on each 4th of July, on Washington's Birth Day, and on other public occasions; and, accoutered in these relics of the Revolution, he was invited on the late demonstration of public feeling, occasioned by the simultaneous deaths on the national jubilee, of two Ex-Presidents of the United States, to take a place on the platform, near Mr. Sergeant, the Orator of the Day, in Independence Square.

This humble, but much respected soldier of the revolution, died on the morning of the 17th ultimo, in the 78th year of his age. He was noted during life for a peculiar cleanliness in his appearance, exhibiting, what he conceived a soldier should be, on parade. Prior to his death, he expressed a wish that soldiers should attend him "to the place appointed for all living," and this wish being made known to some of our volunteer companies, his desire was promptly complied with; and though the notice was short, a battalion, under the command of Major Cooper, consisting of the Montgomery Guards, Independent Volunteers, Columbian Light Infantry, Washington Blues, and Junior Artillerists, paraded, and with thousands of our fellow citizens, paid the last tribute of respect to the "Old Soldier." *Phil. Pap.*

REMEMBER

The Printer!

WE would respectfully urge upon our subscribers, and others indebted to us, the necessity of an immediate payment of the sums due. As many as can make it convenient it is hoped will call during the ensuing court week, and settle their respective accounts; to others we shall forward accounts, with a hope that payment will be remitted to us by an early conveyance.

March 7. 68—

TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of the power in me vested, by virtue of a Deed of Trust bearing date the 10th day of December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall, on Saturday the 21st day of April next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the Market house in Hillsborough, a likely negro girl by the name of Joanna. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

March 7th. 68—

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the second day of April next, at the court house in Hillsborough, by Josiah Turner, administrator *de bonis non* of Thomas Whitted, dec. eleven likely negroes, on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved security will be required.

J. Turner,

Adm. de bonis non of Thos. Whitted dec.

March 7. 68—3w

LOST.

ON Monday the 12th of February last, on the road from C. Barbee's, sen., or in Chapel Hill, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a ten dollar counterfeit note, of the Bank of Cape-Fear, pasted on the back with brown paper, the tail of the snake torn off, and some other money, the amount not recollected, together with sundry papers, among which were the following: one note of John Parten, for 75 dollars, given to Joel Horton—one of Joseph Bolen to Abner Brown, amount not recollected—one of Randolph C. Mabry to John Newton—one of Benjamin Cole to Fielding Lewis, signed to me, for 4 dolls. 70 & odd cts. —one on Thomas Jinkins to myself for between 8 and 10 dolls. with some credits—one of Hugh M'Queen—one of William Parton for 61 dolls. —one of Nathan Stedman to Simeon Brantley signed to me, for 4 dolls—one of James Small to myself for 36 dolls. with credit on it, with some others not recollected—a receipt by H. H. Hatch to M'Dade & Watts, for 26 dolls. given as constable for debts to collect or return, and a number of other constable's receipts for myself and others—some judgments in favor of Harrison Trice, and several small notes in favour of the same—and a number of accounts placed in my hands for collection. Any person who may have found the said Pocket Book, will be handsomely rewarded on it delivery, with its contents, to the subscriber; or the person in whose possession it is shall be welcome to the money, if he will return the papers.

Geo. W. Trice.

Orange county, March 7. 3w—68

Five Cents Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of December last, Stephen Miller, an indented apprentice to the carpenter's business. Whoever will appehend said runaway and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward; and all persons are forbid employing him, under penalty of the law.

Robert M. Sterling.

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1827. 68—1w.

For Sale on a Credit,

ONE or two valuable Mules and a young Mare.

Walker Anderson.

Feb. 28. 67—3w.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 19th of March 1827, at the dwelling house of the subscriber on Enoe, four miles north of Hillsborough, the following articles, viz: Some likely milch cows and hogs, and all his household furniture, some of it is very valuable; all his kitchen furniture and farming utensils; and a quantity of walnut plank, well seasoned, some of ti two feet wide. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. I would be glad to employ a young man to drive my waggon to Tennessee, and work his horse.

William Faucett.

Feb. 27. 67—3w.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 11th inst. two apprentice boys by name of Calvert and Lot H. Sinclair, between sixteen and nineteen years of age. All persons are hereby forwarned from hiring, trading with, or harboring said boys in any way, under the penalty of the law.

George Curl.

Chatham county, Feb. 28. 67—3wpd.

PETER'S RIDE TO THE WEEDING.

Peter would go to the wedding, he would;
So he saddled his ass—and his wife
She was to ride behind if she could;
For, says Peter, the Woman she should
Follow, not lead, through life.

He's mighty convenient, the Ass, my dear,
And proper, and safe, and now
You stick by the taff, while I stick by the ear,
And we'll ride to the wedding in time, never fear,
If the wind and the weather allow.

The wind and the weather were not to be blamed,
But the Ass had let in a whim,
That two at a time was a load never framed
For the back of one Ass, and he felt quite asham'd
That two should be stuck upon him.

Come Dobbin, says Peter, I'm thinking we'll trot,
"Im thinking we wont," says the Ass,
In the language of conduct, and stuck to the spot,
As though he had said he would rather be shot
Than lift up a toe from the grass.

Says Peter, says he, I'll whip him a little,
Try it, my dear, says she;
But he might just as well have whipp'd a brass
kettle,
The Ass was made of such obstinate mettle,
Never a step moved he.

I'll prick him, my dear, with a needle says she,
I'm thinking he'll alter his mind—
The Ass felt the needle, and up went his heel,
I'm thinking, says Peter, he's beginning to feel
Some notion of moving behind.

Now give me the needle, and I'll tickle his ear,
And set t'other end too agoing—
The Ass felt the needle, and upward he reared,
But kicking and rearing was all that appeared
He had any intention of doing.

Says Peter, says he, we are getting on slow.
While one end is up t'other stick to the ground;
But I'm thinking a method to match him I know,
We'll let for an instant, both tail and ear go,
And spur him at once all around.

So said, so done, all hands went a spurring,
And the Ass he *did* alter his mind—
For off he set, like partridges, whirring,
And got to the wedding while all were a stirring,
But—*left all his baggage behind.*

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

An adequate narrative given of the life and services of Chief Justice Marshall, cannot fail to excite and cherish laudable desire in many promising youths of our country, to emulate virtues and talents which it is impossible not to admire. John Marshall seems to stand alone; for he happens to be the last survivor among our revolutionary worthies, who sustains, in a fine, green old age, one of the most lofty and responsible situations in this nation He is the eldest son of the late Col. Marshall, of Virginia, who commanded a regiment in the ccntinental line of that leading state, in the war of the revolution. When the writer of this article first saw him, he held the commission of captain in that regiment. It was in the trying, severe winter of 1777—8, a few months after the disastrous battles of Bandywine and Germantown had tested his firmness, hardihood, and heroism. The spot where we acquired our earliest information of him was the famous butted encampment at Valley Forge, about 30 miles from Philadelphia. By his appearance then, we supposed him about 22 or 23 years of age. Even so early in life, we well recollect that he appeared to us, *primus inter pares;* for, amidst many commissioned officers, he was discriminated for superior intelligence. Our informant, Col. Ball, of another regiment in the same line, represented him as a young man, not only brave, but signally intelligent. Indeed, all those who intimately knew him, affirmed that his capacity was held in such estimation by many of his brother officers, that in most disputes of a certain description, he was constantly chosen arbiter; and that officers irritated by differences or animated by debate, often submitted the contested points to his judgment —which being given in writing and accompanied, as it commonly was, by sound reasons in support of his decision, obtained general acquiescence. So early in life was the germination of judicial capacity manifested by him!—When the war of the revolution became pacified by the acknowledgment of our independence on the part of the British Government, it is well known under what circumstances the American army disbanded itself. Thousands of officers in the autumn of 1783 retired to their homes, victorious but impoverished. The bulk of them were destitute. Because the old congress and confederacy had neither power, funds, nor credit; and were then gradually dissolving in their own weakness.

In this exigency it appears that Captain Marshall, in common with Col. Hamilton and other excellent officers of the day, resorted for support to a new profession. In due time he qualified himself for its proper exercise; and was admitted, by the courts, to the practice of law in his native state. Under whose direction he completed his new course of studies we are not informed. But we know that John Marshall, within a few years after the American army was disbanded, was found in full practice at the bar in Richmond. He resided in the rising metropolis of Virginia, then and since the principal seat of her legislation and superior courts of justice. Here he soon became eminent for the most conciliating manners, as well as forensic success. We have heard his pleadings on one side of many cases, which on the other, engaged the acute logic and Ciceronian eloquence of the late Edmund Randolph, then in the zenith of his professional powers. It is now more than thirty years since *we* became one of John Marshall's clients. In prosecution of an affair of controverted business, that required the opinion of able counsel, which was designed to operat in a foreign forum, we were directed to him as one of the ablest of the able: and such we found him. We for some time *lingered without loiting*, in society new to us, in the city of Richmond. Novelty sharpens curiosity. We sought not merely for amusement, but to look quite through the deeds of men. We of course often saw our counsel as well in the superior courts of law and equity, as in polished circles of convivial society in a place remarkable for its refined hospitality to strangers that are properly introduced. Perhaps some scrupulous sectarian who "loves not plays as thou dost, Anthony"—while glancing at our sketch, may deem it by no means flattering to a great and grave Jurist, when we suggest that this stage at that period, was equally intimate with the votaries of elegant pleasure and the agitators of important causes. But the charm of biography consists in minor truths neglected by graver history. Cherished and familiar with both classes; John Marshall was likewise esteemed and respected by the leaders of two polical parties in that city, who rarely concurred in opinion on any other subject, save and except his acknowledged worth. In truth he was then the charm of private circles, and at the same time a public favorite.

We repeat it, at that period of his life, although assiduous in professional business, and attentive to the peculiar interests confided to his management by a throng of clients, he recreated himself also by manly and amusing exercises; and this to such a degree that some of his cotemporaries expressed their surprise that he could contrive to execute so much business, and at the same time enjoy so much pleasure. But we did not partake in such surprize; and why? Because we knew, that he was then, as he is now, one of the earliest risers in the community. He was up and out every day before the day dawned. Even before sunrise, we knew that he had been long walking in the open air, alone, while the eyes of more careless thinkers were sealed in morning slumber! This philosophic and salubrious habit, superadded to proper method in the distribution of his time, diurnally, enabled him well to execute all his duties, and yet enjoy all his recreations. No wonder such deportment and the ripe fruits of self acquired attainments, of the soldier, citizen, lawyer and companion, should be appreciated by the correct judgment of public and private citizens in Richmond, and throughout Virginia. More especially too, where there existed no alloy of vice; nor even the blemish of an irrascible temper; besides these great negative advantages, the modesty with which he wore the civic honours which then began to thicken over him, was such an embellishment of his public character, as disarmed envy and cherished good will. It is not our fault that his true history looks so much like panegyric; but we sincerely think that no intelligent man can have the opportunities that we had, without discovering in his character the union of a well balanced mind with the most frank simplicity of manners, unspotted probity and high minded honor. We thought then, and we think now, that seldom have so many amiable and valuable qualities met together in one person; that seldom have virtues and attainments been better blended than in John Marshall. For if we consider him in private life, we shall find few more worthy of our affections, and if in public, none more worthy of our respect. His mind and manners never fail to attract and win the regard, even of strangers, who accidentally approach him. Indeed his gentleness, arising from an exemplary fulfilment of all the "charities of father, son and brother," seemed diffused throughout his temperament, and is manifested in such amenity, towards even common acquaintances, that every heart alive to the impressions of goodness, becomes more attached to him by affection, than by any bond of authority, interest or fear.

John Marshall's pre-eminent capacity has never been questioned: Nature has been liberal to him. She granted him the rarest gift of heaven to mortals—the faculty of darting as it were, intuitively into the depths of truth; dissolving all the mists of ambiguity and confusion; irradiating perplexity; and separating ideas the most entangled. His knowledge also of men and their affairs in free communities, has certainly been supplied by much intercourse with kindred minds, as well as by extensive research and signal opportunities. Besides having been early employed in local legislation, we know that he had been a military officer, and a lawyer in extensive practice. It is now recollected also, that he was a leading member of that illustrious Convention, in which Madison, Pendleton and a small majority of all the great men in Viginia, in 1788, accepted and fixed the constitution of the United States Under that constitution, ten years afterwards, he became a Representative to Congress.—By the first President he was nominated in eventful times an Envoy to a great nation; by the second, Secretary of State—and ultimately and most happily, Chief Justice of the United States. By an acceptable discharge of so many diversified and imposing functions, his power originally uncommon, became improved, ripened and perfected.—More especially so great a diversity of employments must probably have sharpened his penetration in that all important branch of moral science—knowledge of the genius of free States, and the character both of our people, and their representatives. Happy opportunities! valuable improvements! For during the past twenty years, questions have been drawn into discussion in the upper tribunals of this country, vital to its integrity as a confederated nation.

No doubt the settlement of such questions requires a double portion of prudence, which a great deceased statesman abroad considered the god of this lower world. Great Jurists are, indeed, the great lights of every free nation. They personally purify the Temple of Legislation. They hold in equilibrium the sacred scales of Justice; and when in such scales, State Rights and Sovereignties are to be weighed, and national controversies adjusted, surely judicature itself can admit of no loftier function. Yet such has been the confidence of a thinking people in the ability and integrity of their highest Court, that potent States and turbulent parties, have again and again acquiesced in decisions irritating to their pride and repugnant to their local interest —decisions and events pregnant with political benefits to great and polished communities, by exhibiting the efficacy of moral influence enthroned upon the ruins of *ultima ratio regum*, which has enslaved mankind. The moral influence of Washington's unparalleled character during his energetic and momentous life, proved the sheet anchor of our fluctuating vessel of state. Since the loss of the utility of that immense counterpoise to faction, it is in vain for superficial leaders to deny, that such needful weight in the vast confederacy, has been chiefly supplied by the wisdom of the decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States. And the truth of this asseveration, which will be developed and demonstrated by historians of the next century, affords even now the best eulogy of our Chief Justice. Such in brief is John Marshall, one of the great lights in the upper region of American Judicature. Long may he continue such—wise and well—annually seated as he now is, on the bench of our Supreme Court in Washington. Although now passing down the vale of years, long may he yet bless and adorn and illuminate his country, by the steady beams of his judicious mind in the unimpaired lustre of its meridian emanations!—*Wash. Messenger.*

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

When Sunday Schools were originated, premiums were needed, because the symtem was one of kindness and not of chastisement. But the children's books, then in use, were generally frivolous, and often pernicious. A single school was not able to print any work; therefore the schools in Philadelphia, at an early period, formed a friendly coalition, and organized a board to print premiums, and all necessary class papers, tickets, &c. for their general use.

The Philadelphia Union, thus formed, soon brought into existence a variety of moral and religious children's books, which, as the knowledge of them extended, were sought by other schools, which became auxiliary. The various methods pursued by the society to diffuse instruction for the founding and management of Sunday Schools, together with the spirit of the age, served to multiply them in every direction. The Philadelphia society, though first designed for that city only, grew from the operations of these causes, to be very large, and in the year 1824, enrolled as auxiliaries *six hundred and thirteen schools*, situated in *thirteen* different states.

Being thus, in fact, a great national institution, and having become so by the spontaneous will of distant schools, it became proper to call it so, and by an alteration of the constitution, it was styed the *American Sunday School Union*, and its stereotype plates, and resources of every description, became the property of the nation.

It embraces schools of all denominations, which approve of this species of benevolence, and gives the best possible guarantee that its publications shall not be sectarian, by having the "publishing committee" composed of persons from as many of these as possible.

In May last, this, now general society presented a *second report*, and already it enrols *two thousand three hundred and twentyone schools!* These embrace 20,000 teachers, and 125,000 scholars.—By the society's publications and travelling agents, of which there were thirty last year, there is reason to hope, an impulse to this holy work is given and sutained, which will spread its benefits to the remotest hamlet on our continent.

The enlarged printing operations required by this delightful extension of the system, have produced great embarrassments for the board of managers. Calls for help are made from new schools, in every part of the country, which they have been able to render only to a very limited amount. Weak unions are every where asking aid to establish depositories, which, on account of the importance of the measure, is done in many instances, though it adds to our difficulties. The rate of the society's printing has for sometime been *one hundred and fifty thousand pages*, 18mo. *per day*, and the difficulties necessarily felt, in conducting a business of this magnitude, *without a capital*, are obvious.

The city in which the society is located, has hitherto sustained it almost alone. At the time of the last report, not more than *three hundred dollars* had ever been received from individuals in other parts of the country!—Only fourteen ministers had been made life members, by the payment of $30; and of these, eleven are of Philadelphia! By these citizens, also, a house of proper dimensions and location, to cost about $30,000, is about to be given to the society, the subscription list for which is rapidly filling up.—The society will then be rent free, and its various mechanics, which amount to nearly sixty persons, under its immediate inspection. Although the society, by tereotyping its publications, and throwing off large editions, have been able to reduce very greatly the cost of conducting a Sunday School, yet it wishes to carry that reduction to the *utmost limit*. If its friends abroad will make themselves life members, or otherwise grant pecuniary aid; so that interest money may be saved, and purchases of materials always made for cash, at the best advantage; this result may be accomplished, and in proportion as any mode of charity is made *cheap*, it is made *prevalent*. With such aid, the society will be able to employ agents to found, revive, and improve Sunday Schools; it may foster many feeble schools and local unions; it may print proper articles in Spanish, and set on foot the system in South America, and the Texas; and, in fine, be what a National Sunday School Union ought to be.

Other Societies, not more noble in their aim, nor catholic in their nature, have received from an enlightened community the most animating patronage. This, now ma[illegible] abroad its character and its [illegible] with a cheerful hope, that it will be the first to meet a repulse. The city which gave it birth has done well, and is now making a noble effort to provide an edifice, and for the first time, its voice is lifted to ask for general aid.

Bible and tract societies can never do all this work, unless Sunday schools teach multitudes to read, to whom, otherwise, the treasures of knowledge are as a fountain sealed. The very stability of our free institutions depends on the *virtue* of our population: and to maintain this Sunday schools are the only efficient general means now in operation. An army of 20,000 of our most discreet young men and maidens are from week to week giving their personal energies to form the rising race to a taste for reading and to habits of virtue: these, in most instances, sustain also the expenses of their schools in a great degree, but all have not silver and gold to give: we plead for these. Thousands and tens of thousands of children are yet vagrant and unblessed by the hallowed influence of Sunday teaching: we plead for all these. Our appeal is to every patriot, to every friend of the poor, to every lover of good morals, to every distributer of Bibles and tracts, to every respecter of the Sabbath, to every son of the church.

HOWARD MALCOM,
General Agent.

Passing Time.—In the course of my travels, I have seen many a promising young man gradually led to dissipation, gambling, ruin, merely by the want of means to make a solitary evening pass pleasantly. I earnestly advise every youth that quits that abode of purity, peace and delight, his paternal home, to acquire a taste for reading and writing. At every place where he may reside long, either in England or on the continent, let him study to make his apartments as attractive and comfortable as possible, for he will find a little extraordinary expense, so bestowed at the beginning, to be good economy in the end; let him read the best books in the language of the place in which he lives: and above all, let him never retire to rest without writing at least a page of original comments on what he has heard in the day. This habit will teach him to observe and discriminate, for a man ceases to read with a desultory and wandering mind, which is an utter waste of time, when he knows that an account of all the information which he has gained must be written at night.

Clayton's Sketches.

From the London Mechanical Magazine.

Unprofitableness itself is a sin. We need not do mischief in order to commit sin; uselessness, when we might be useful, is enough to make us sinners before God. This fig-tree in the gospel, was cut down not because it bore evil fruit, but because it bore none. The parable of the talents is pointed expressly against the simple neglect of faculties and opportunities of doing good, as contra-distinguished from the perpetration of positive crimes.

Anecdote.—A plain good hearted kind of a man, who understood that a poor widow and her family were reduced to extreme distress by the death of a cow, which was their principal support, generously went round among his neighbours to solicit that aid which he was unable to give himself. He told a plain, simple, and pathetic tale, and received from each a very liberal donation of—regret, sorrow, and sympathy; but, thought he, this will not buy a cow, and he consequently redoubled his exertions, and to the same effect. He now got out of patience, after being answered as usual by a real son of Midas, with a plentiful shower of sympathetic feeling, exclaimed, "O yes, I don't doubt your feeling, but you don't feel in the right place." "Oh (said the tender hearted Crœsus) I feel with all my heart and soul." "Yes, yes, (replied he) I don't doubt that neither, but I want you to *feel in your pocket.*"

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains two acres; he on it a convenient two-story Dwelling House, containing five comfortable rooms, two of which are 18 by 20 feet, with a piazza on both sides; with a Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, &c. The property is pleasantly situated on the west end of the town, convenient to a good spring, and will be sold on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises.

Charles Cox.

Dec. 12. 50-4w